## The Washington Times

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#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915 PANAMA CANAL SLIDES

Hardly had the accumulation of new collapse of the bank, this time scale of her curious changes. north of Gold Hill, on the east side of the waterway, put the connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific again out of commission. The latest mishap, it is explained, will vestment Bankers' Association at cause a suspension of canal traffic Denter, emphasized the importance for ten days, even for vessels of of developing permanent, as well light draft.

nitely, but that there is no danger reaction. that any slide will destroy the work.

Navy and War departments.

#### **BRITISH CONSCRIPTION**

A great issue is coming to a crisis in Great Britain—an issue of which the significance may be gathered from the fact that labor leaders in the house of commons are threatening a social revolution in the event ply the conscription system to rethat may be required by continued reverses of Russia and the exhaustion of France.

Compulsory military service is peculiarly repugnant to the British sense of personal liberty, the bedrock principle of the British political system. Throughout its parliamentary history Britain has stood firmly against the application of that principle of recruiting armies which prevailing rule, without an exception, among the nations of the Con-

But in these days of national mediate future as an inevitable to our enemies." ire of state. The cabinet, it is admitted by Prime Minister As- trolling cotton, were at war with Gerquith, has been considering the many. Germany, wanting our cotton, of the allies as well as the foes of could not get it from us; but she Great Britain.

alarm at the prospect of such a rad- able that the United States would ical reversal of policy. The outbreak of a "bloody revolution," as that we would insist upon the most neering Society, now in session here, the immediate outcome of the introduction of the proposed legislation, Germany; precisely as England is veloped great forces to make light is the prediction of J. H. Thomas, member of parliament from West Derby and president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He is backed up by other labor elements.

Before the prospect of such an upheaval even the most determined heretofore has done less than the nobility and the workingmen for the

tion of the old colored melody on our commerce. "Swing High, Swing Low;" and the It is to be said, however, that in Demon of "out of style" catch the the alleged revelations of a British

willowy this summer. Therefore suggest more than a strict effort to lantic liners. they are to be thick and billowy, keep supplies out of Germany, Austo follow the headline rhymster, tria, and Turkey. It is hard to bethis winter. If physiology cannot come excited over stories that Engkeep the pace, so much the worse land has tried to "boycott" in the for that too stable science. Poetry English market American firms that is always ready. In the tall and wil- would not agree to sell no goods to debt is a reminder that our own relowy season Byron is apropos, in England's enemies. This seems like serve army will soon be needing a the others Tennyson's fluffy, blonde, very simple patriotism and sound new pair of shoes. and plump heroines come to their business. If the United States and

Waist lines never linger long. Today they are about the hips, tomor- to British firms that were selling macy isn't contagious. row (which already is today while goods at war prices to Germany, to we are talking about it) they jump, enable her to fight us? its clarion call.

service in midsummer; and then the reference to its ultimate effects. change, for what would be an im- to her advantage and against ours. puritanical, view the next.

But all comment on these phenomena from a mere male sound like the Smithsonian Institution's observations of the manners and modes of a prehistoric people. To get the atmosphere one must turn to the fashion magazines, and there absorb the glowing effusions that ships held back by one slide in the climb the Olympian heights of mode duced. A large proportion of agri-Panama canal been released when a and ring every note in the chromatic cultural families in the South have crowds expected here for the Grand new collapse of the bank this time scale of her curious changes.

#### BRITAIN AND OUR TRADE

Dr. E. E. Pratt, addressing the Inas distinctively war, industries while The latest blocking of the canal the war is going on. At the war's gives point to the statement recently end, he pointed out, the special lines made by George W. Goethals, the so suddenly and enormously develbuilder and governor of the canal, oped will have their market cut off, that these impediments to naviga- and there will be necessary a readtion will continue at intervals indefi- justment which will bring a serious

Exactly this danger in the present These recurrent obstructions, it is situation has been pointed out reworth noting, however, might have peatedly by The Times. The lure of extremely serious results in blocking huge profits for a short time is ilaquick transit between oceans by war- | ble to lead the country into lop-sided ships and transports in time of war. development. This country will To this extent, at least, the useful- never maintain a great permanent ness of the "big ditch" to the nation business in supplying munitions of which built it must be regarded as war. It must develop, during this reduced; and this conclusion is not crisis, its industries of peace; and it contemplated with unconcern by the is for precisely this purpose that the great credit now about to be extended to Europe, must be largely employed. There are persistent charges that

Great Britain has used her sea power, plus her empire's control of various raw materials, to impose hard terms on American industries; requiring, in effect, that if they are that the government decides to ap- they must market their products permitted to get these materials, cruit the ranks of the greater army This, of course, is defended by the only where Great Britain is willing. English as part of the program of keeping necessary supplies away from enemy countries. It has been possible to introduce commodities into Germany and Austria by way of so many neutral nations that the British have insisted on supplementing their physical blockade with these restrictions.

Britain, for instance, controls twofor generations past has been the In effect, she says: "Rubber is very necessary to our enemies. We want to keep it away from them. If the United States wants our crude rubstress the abhorrent expedient is that will assure us that it will not be looming large in the vista of the im- manufactured and then turned over

It is as if the United States, contral, provided we permitted England about kept pace with the progress of Labor has been the first to take to have all she wanted. Is it probrigid protection against supplying grips the imagination. Man has denow insisting that her rubber, wool,

and other necessaries shall not go to Germany.

But there is some testimony that England has undertaken to go farther than this; that, in substance, she has set up a sort of censorship on American foreign trade generally; tried to make herself a clearing house through which much of our foreign commerce must be routed. This the United States cannot accept. There is no possible reason why England should interfere with or impose conditions on our commerce with South America or the Orient. It looks as if England, unadvocates of conscription are hesi- tried to make herself a clearing ing, for safety and comfort's sake, tating. The cabinet is sharply di-house through which much of our but the proper use of illumination in vided on the issue. Nevertheless, foreign commerce must be routed. industrial plants, stores, and homes the exigencies of the struggle evidently require universal service, to accept. There is no possible reainclude the great middle class, which son why England should interfere was to place as many lights in an

She who hesitates is lost, or hope- It is no time for her or her allies to lessly middle class. It is a reitera- attempt imposition of unfair terms

policy of restriction against Ameri-For example, women were tall and can commerce, there is not much to Germany were at war, would Americans be disposed to give patronage

with mercurial speed, up beneath It is inconceivable that there is any the shoulders. A lady built on the British conspiracy against American famous and historic hour-glass style trade in general. At such a time as is expected to change to bulging the present, Britain could not risk proportions when fashion sounds giving mortal offense to America. severe winter fails to cause the or-But every British regulation or re- ganization of a hyphenated society Even furs may be called into quirement should be examined with on this side of the ocean.

winter fashion coldly dictates diaph- Our interests must be safeguarded. anous hosiery and high skirts. Unless we look out for ourselves, Morals, even, keep pace with the Britain will be sure to resolve doubts modest display of ankle one season, The situation demands the most acmay be a highly decorous, almost tive, intelligent, and vigorous work by our trade and diplomatic agencies.

#### MONEY RATES IN THE SOUTH

Country bankers at the South have been long accustomed to the peculiar conditions of that section, under which money is advanced to farmers and planters against the security of crops still to be promanaged to keep just about a sea-son behind their crops; they must spend this year, to live and to work bers of the public order committee. their lands, the proceeds of next better their condition and get their heads above water. They have become hopelessly dependent on the Union Station will be named. country banker, compelled to patronize him at whatever terms.

All this has been generally well enough known. But the revela- established. tions which have just been made by W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal was found to be 26 per cent, and vitations have been accepted. loans were made as high as 60 per During the parade, when so many and in one case 120 per cent were tion of the city, an extra patrol in aucent. Loans at rates of 25, 50, 60, reported made by Arkansas national men will be assigned to duty in the outbanks. In Georgia eleven banks re- lying sections. In addition 500 picked ported their average maximum rate Boy Scouts will assist the police along on loans at 30 per cent; one of them made a maximum rate of 40 per parade. cent, and the average rate on all loans of banks in this group was 15

It needs no argument to convince that either impossible security or else ravenous rates of usury are reflected in these cases. The South can never achieve economic indeconditions are inflicted by its money interests. The wonder is that it has done so well in recent years in the face of such conditions.

Part of the duty of the new national bank organization under the Federal Reserve Board is to preness touched with the character of a public function. The power of the state to regulate it, to determine maximum rates of interest and the like, is no longer questioned. Evidently there is pressing need for the most rigorous enforcement of proper terms in some sections of the clark and the control of the ness touched with the character of a

## THE ART OF ILLUMINATION

"The progress of lighting has just

This statement, made before the since the days of the tallow candle.

Rumor that America is honeycombed with spies indicates that a lot of colds this winter will be contracted through keyholes.

The Russ prayer for an early and

# POLICE COMPLETE

Final Details Being Made Today for Handling and Protecti: Huge Crowds.

Fingl details in the police plan for representative citizens who are mem The initial meeting of the public or year's crops. A result of this has der committee, named yesterday by been imposition of onerous condi- Major Pullman, following a conference with his corps of inspectors, will tions and exaction of high rates of held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the interest, which have made it impos- New Willard. Other meetings of the sible for great masses of farmers to committee will be held during the week. At tonight's meeting, the four subcommittees on obstructions on line of parade, hotels, reviewing stands and

Major Pullman today is considering plans whereby additional ambulance service west of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest may be

To Re-enforce Department. The city's Police Department will be Reserve Board, concerning exces- re-enforced during the encampment tee, but by details of the best detec banks, are the more striking in view tives other large cities can spare for of the knowledge that excesses are the occasion. Major Pullman extended common. For five national banks in invitations to the chiefs of police of Alabama the average maximum rate other cities to detail men here during

persons will be in the downtown secthe line of march and do any other duty assigned to them the day of the

Public Order Committee. Major Pullman announces the following citizens as members of the pub-

lic order committee: Major Raymond W. Pullman, chairman Clifford K. Berryman, first vice chairman; A. Bruce Bielaski, second vice chairman Percy S. Foster, third vice chairman; Edwir B. Hesse, secretary; Rosser L. Hunter, assistant secretary; Benjamin F. Adams, Bypendence or prosperity while such ron S. Adams, Emmett L. Adams, Major George P. Ahern, Milton B. Alles, Harry F. Almond, R. P. Andrews, and Charles W

George A. Baker, William D. Barry, Dr. Lewis J. Battle, Conrad Becker, Charles J. Bell, Joseph A. Berberich, Ira E. Bennett, Clifford R Berryman, A. Bruce Bielaski, Dr. J. Rozier Biggs, Z. D. Blackistone, Howard M. Brandy, George M. Bond, E. C. Brandenburg, Edward R. Brooks, Howard Brooks, vent just such exactions. Banking Alvin McC. Brown, Walter A. Brown, Walis nowadays recognized as a busi- ter Brownier, George V. Buck, and N. L.

Clarence F. Donohoe, Milburn J. Donohoe, Daniel J. Donohoe, Milburn J. Donohoe, Daniel J. Donovan, Carl Droop, E. H. Droop, Crville B. Drown, Dr. H. Clarence Duffey, T. C. Dulin, and G. Thomas Dunlop, Cornelius Eckhart, Frank H. Edmonds, John Joy Edson, E. R. S. Embrey, Dr. Charles M. Emmons, George H. Eirmons, W. F. Eno, W. Elmer Espey, Edwin H. Ets. Lebter Evens it. William W. Evered, and V. F. Eno. W. Edner Espey, Edwin H. Ett. Joshus Evans, Ir., William W. Everett, and William John Eynon. David Fairchild, John H. Finney, William H. Fisher, James N. Fitspatrick, Jr., Percy S. Foster, Morris A. Frey, Roe Fulkerson and A. G. Frey.

David Fairchild, John H. Finner, William F. Beher, James N. Fitspatrick, jr., Percy B. Foster, Morris A. Frey, Roe Fulkerson and A. G. Frey.
W. T. Galilher, George H. Gall, Isaac Gans, Julius Garfinkle, D. E. Garges, Robert U. Geth, Dr. Frank E. Gibson, Harvey Oiven, Raiph Given, C. J. Gockeler, Earl Godwin, Fulton R. Gordon, E. C. Graham, Thomas Grant, James M. Green, H. H. Grogan, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Adolphus Gude, William F. Gude, Benjamin W. Guy, Walter H. Guy.
B. L. Hackenberger, Morris Hacker, Will-

with or impose conditions on our commerce with South America or the maintenance of the honor and liber-ties of the country.

DAME FASHION'S MOODS

At last masculinity is getting a line (not to mention the curves) on this fashion thing. Dame Fashion's can products to fill British orders; changes, careful students set forth, follow the parabolic lines of a long pendulum swing. One catches this month's mode from the farthest point in one direction, and next month's from the extreme rebound.

With or impose conditions on our commerce with South America or the maintenance of the honor and liber-ties of the country.

With or impose conditions on our commerce with South America or the seemed necessary to vision. Now the problems of indirect lighting, of colored and reflected rays, and kindred questions are solved in scientific fashion.

There is a curious paradox in the problems of indirect lighting, of colored and reflected rays, and kindred questions are solved in scientific fashion.

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There is a curious paradox in the problems of indirect lighting, of colored and reflected rays, and kindred questions in the problems of indirect lighti

before the convention this week.
Washington, always a mecca for gatherings of this sort, should be especially glad of the opportunity to welcome the leading experts in this new science.

The submarine cuestion is longer settling than any of the trans-Atlantic liners.

Chicago's meat dealers are beginning to realize that the English prize board is impervious to beefing.

England's tremendous daily warded to be serve army will soon be needing a new pair of shoes.

The fact that Ambassador Jusserand and Dr. Dumba remain aloof doesn't alter the situation, as diplomacy isn't contagious.

P. P. Orbello, Louis Ottenburg. Richard V. Oulahan, E. D. Owen, George M. Oyster, jr.

Oulahan, E. D. Owen, George M. Oyster, jr.

Elmer E. Paine, J. W. Paxton, W. F. Peabody, Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parnons, Stanton C. Peelle, Theodory Charles H. Pardoe, M. M. Parker, Dames L. Parno

doesn't alter the situation, as diplo-

## War Makes Political PROGRESSIVE CHANCE PLANS FOR G. A. R. Issues Dangerous To SEEN BY MURDOCK Be Put Up by Party National Chairman Tells Lead-

Uncertainty of Course of World Affairs Keeps G. O. P. and Democrats Alike Nervous Over Situation—Little Wilson Enthusiasm.

#### By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

A little over two months hence, the national presidential campaign will be formally inaugurated. Not in many years has there been such general recognition of the importance of the contest coupled with such impressive apathy about political affairs. Politicians ascribe this anomalous condition chiefly to three conditions:

- 1. A general feeling that the course of world affairs is moving so rapidly that it is not only impossible to judge what issues will be at the front, but in a way dangerous to formulate any issues.
- 2. The recognition among Democrats that their party must nominate President Wilson, despite that there is admittedly an utter lack of enthusiasm for him.
- 3. The fact that Republicans are thus far unable to gauge the sentiment as among the various possible nominees that have been

GERMAN-AMERICANS FAVOR G. O. P.

All this may or may not betoken a conveyed intimations that they will probably want to be heard by the national committees.

There is a strong dispositon among the var, because it has brought a degree of prosperity to the industrial sections which could not have been possible rative gathering of the convention. Presidential campaign of the lacksadaisical sort. Democrats recognise that the war, because it has brought a degree of prosperity to the industrial sections which could not have been possible otherwise, and in certain directions, has helped the agricultural sections as well, is of great political advantage to the party in power. On the other hand they are concerned about the possible effect on certain elements of

the voting community, notably the German-Americans.

That the German forces in the electorate are pretty definitely lost to them is generally admitted by most Democrats. But there is wide divergence of view as to the effect of this loss. Just how a favorite Democratic speculation deals with the voting strength to be deals with the voting strength to be lost in this way. Some Democratic politicians who have been looking into the situation have declared that \$5 per cent of the German vote has in recent years been Republican anyhow; therefore the proportion of it that the Democratic have a chance to lose is calculated as very small. Republicans think the proportion of the German vote that has been Republican is much lamb and the demand for more dignity and seriousness is insistent. have a chance to lose is calculated as very small. Republicans think the pro-portion of the German vote that has been Republican is much less; com-monly stated as about 50 per cent. Since 1896 the German vote has tended strong-iy toward the Republican camp, and more recently it has been affected in that direction by a feeling that the Democracy is inclined toward socialistic lideas.

When the Republican national com-When the Republican national committee meets here early in December it will issue the oall for the national convention, select the place, and adopt the basis of representation. Indications are that the convention will be composed of a little fewer than 1,000 delegates are about 100 less than the 1812 gates, or about 100 less than the 1912 gathering; the reduction representing chiefly the reduction in Southern States'

New Basis of Representation. In December, 1913, the national committee met and adopted a resolution establishing a new basis of representation criticism that the non-Republican South had too much power in making nomina-tions. The old system had for many years given four delegates at large to a State, and two to a Congressional district. The new plan as proposed by committee, after two days' debate,

the different sections of the country un-der this plan. When the national com-mittee meets it will have to consider the various apportionment calculations and adopt one of them, making it of-ficial. The best computation thus far prepared, though of course 't has no official standing, gives the sections votes as follows: rotes as follows:

New England-Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, leo
Pacific States—California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada
Central States, east of the Mississippi—
Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin
Central States, west of the Mississippi
North Dakots, South Dakots, Minnsota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas 108
Alaska, District of Columbia. 4

Total .... Would Reduce Convention. There were 1,078 voting delegates in the convention of 1912; so that if the foregoing apportionment should be foregoing apportionment should be adopted it would reduce the convention just ninety. Most of this would be lost to the States of the 'solid South." These eleven Commonwealths, without the serious chance of giving the party a single electoral vote, had 174 delegates in 1912; this would be reduced, under the foregoing computation, to 174, a loss of seventy-eight. Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii had a total of ten in 1912; they are given none in the new plan. new plan.
There has not been universal satis, faction with the new apportionment scheme as adopted by the national committee two years ago; some of the critics have insisted it still left the solid South with too much power. But it is pretty certain to be confirmed at the coming meeting, for the committee has not been changed, and the arguments that can be made now were all ments that can be made now were all employed two years ago. Objectors to ments that can be made now were all employed two years ago. Objectors to the system now proposed are expected to carry their fight to the national convention next year, and to attempt adoption of a plan that will still further reduce the representation of States that have not in a long period—say twenty years—chosen any Repubsay twenty years-chosen any Republican electors.

Chicago Wants Both Conventions. Where the next Republican convention will be located is a matter of in-Walter S. Ufford and William E. Viett.
F. J. Wagner, J. Henri Wagner, P. A.
Walker, Harry Wardman, W. A. Warfield,
W. W. Warwick, Richard B. Watrous,
George S. Watson, F. B. Weaver, John L.
George S. Watson, F. B. Weaver, John L.
Weaver, Joseph I. Weller, W. P. Van Wickle,
Weaver, Joseph I. Weller, W. P. Van Wickle,
Wehlte, Roger J. Whiteford, Edward O.
White, Roger J. Whiteford, Edward O.
White, Roger J. Whiteford, Edward O.
Whiterd, T. A. Wickersham, R. L. Williams,
Emery M. Wilson, Louis C. Wilson, Waddy
B. Wood, George Y. Worthington, M. H.
Walker, and Dr. William C. Woodward,
John B. Smallwood, Charles A. Camilear,
John B. Smallwood,

making less of a show and more of a deliberative gathering of the convention. Unless signs fail there is going to be more inquiry for a hall of moderate capacity, with real facilities for deliberative work, and less room for a great multitude of spectators. The national committees of both parties have been accustomed to get a snug revenue from the guarantee fund of the convention city, plus the sale of seats, and the money is going to be needed in the future as never before for the sources of campaign funds have been lopped away by legislation restricting their collection and requiring publicity. Never-

Power.

For the magazine lover who finds enthe cataclysm which is shaking Eu- men

on the magnificent regeneration of the the next six months.

district. The new plan as proposed by the committee, after two days' debate, gave each State two delegates at large, two for every Congressman at large, one for every Congressman at large, one for every Congressional district, and an additional one for every Congressional district that in 1905 or 1914 cast 7,600 or more Republican votes. The resolution also provided for the seating of delegates chosen by primary under the States' laws.

A careful computation has recently been made of the delegate strength of the different sections of the country under this plan. When the national committee meets it will have to consider the various apportionment calculations and adopt one of them, making it ofthe issue.
"The Black Fox," by Edison Marshall, "The Broken Pitcher," by John D. Swain, and "Alice," by A. de Ford Pitney are three interesting short

Meeting, Phi Mu Sigma Sunday School Fra-ternity, Waugh M. E. Church, 8 p. m. Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 to 10 p. m. Citizens' celebration at No. 7 Engine House, Parish between Ninth and Tenth north-R street, between Ninth and Tenth north-R street, between Ninth and Tenth north-west, \$ p. m.
Meeting, Petworth Citizens' Association, Pet-worth M. E. Church, Eighth and Shep-herd streets northwest, \$ p. m.
Mission, Epiphany Chapel, Twelfth and C streets southwest, \$ p. m.
Convention, Illuminating Engineering So-ciety, small ballroom, New Willard, \$30 a. m. Masonic-National, No. 12; Arminius, No. 25; Myron M. Parker, No. 27; King David, No. 25; Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite; Kalipolis Grotto Velled Prophets; Mispah, No. 3, Fidelity, No. 19; Eastets; Mispah, No. 3, Fidelity, No. 19; Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Washington, No. 4; Golden Ruie, No. 21; Amity, No. 27; Fidelity, No. 7, Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Capital, No. N.
National Union—State, War and Navy Council;—headquarters open.
Women's Henefit Association of the Maccabees—Victory Review, No. 19.
Knights of Columbus—Carroll Council, Engineer Band, Grounds, \$7:30 p. m.

Amusements. Belasco—"Peg O' My Heart," \$:15 p. m. Poll's—"Under the Red Robe," 2:15 and 8:16 p. m. Keith's-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, in celebration of emancipation proclamation, Mount Carmel Church, Third and I streets northwest, 8 p. m. Dance, minstrel show and entertainment. Boosters' Club of Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange, Washington Canoe Club, 8:30 p. m. \$:30 p. m.

Meeting, South Washington Citizens' Assiciation, St. Dominic's Hall, Sixth and F streets southwest, \$ p. m.

Convention, Illuminating Engineering Society, small ball room, New Willard, 9:30 a. m.

Masonic—Harmony, No. 17; Mount Pleasant,
Columbia, No. 1; Royal Arch Masons;
Naomi, No. 3; Brookland, No. 11, Eastern Naomi, No. 3; Brookland, No. 11, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Federal City, No. 20, Harmony, No. 9.

Knights of Pythias—Columbia, No. 8; Friendship Temple, No. 9.

Royal Arcanum—District Council.

Jr. O. U. A. M.—Edward J. Ross Council, No. 3.

Mission, Epiphany Chapel, Twelfth and C streets southwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, for election of officers, Chapin Union, W. C. T. U., headquarters, 527 Sixth street northwest, 8:20 p. m.

ers Democratic Party Will Soon Blow Up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-Victor Murlock, chairman of the Progressive party, told a number of New York State Progressive leaders at a meeting in the Hotel Manhattan that "the Democratic party would blow up in six months: that the Republican party was as bad as ever, and that the Progressives had a big chance next year o come back stronger than ever." He intimated that the Republicans might nominate William H Taft for

President, in which event, he said, President, in which event, he said, the Progressives would "have a good fighting chance." He said frankly that Colonel Roosevelt was not inclined to make another "sacrifice" by being the Progressive candidate, but that if the Progressive ticket had a chance to win the Colonel would head the slate.

It is very probable, he said, that Governor Hiram Johnson of California will be asked to head the Moose ticket. There is no chance, said Murdock, that the Progressive and Republican parties can get together.

Present at the meeting were fifty-five county chairmen, George W. Per-

Present at the meeting were fifty-five county chairmen, George W. Perkins, chairman of the National Executive Committee; William H. Childs of Brocklyn and William H. Hotchkiss. The meeting was called to discuss the best method of getting out enrollment blanks and also of canvassing sentiment in the various districts on the proposed new constitution.

Dinner for Murdock.

There will be a dinner given Chairman Murdock tomorrow night at the Hotel Manhattan. William Flinn and E. A. Van Valkenberg, of Pennsylvania; Everett Colby, Irving Taylor, and J. A. Hopkins, of New Jersey: Herbert Knox Smith, of Connecticut; Matthew Hale and Francis W. Bird, of Massachusetts: H. P. Gardner, of Maine, and William Savacool, of New Hampshire, and other prominent Progressives will attend.
In addressing the county leaders and

urging them to work for a larger en-rollment this year, Chairman Murdock said that California today is the best Progressive State in the Union. Kansas

Progressive State in the Union. Mansas and Colorado, however, he said, are in good working shape.

"It is the duty of every Progressive to redeem himself, and, if he does that, others will believe in us," he said. "It is the duty of every Progressive to read the national platform of the party about every three menths. Give the people an idea that we can win and we will have to enlarge our band wagon.

Up to New York.

"You men who live in this State have it largely in your hands to say how quickly victory shall come to the Progressive party in this coun-Political Treatise Tells of Her Union look to New York, and what you do here is of importance to every other State. If you show apathy in this State so will the country at large, but if you show an earnestness to win out here, you will electrify the coun-try and the other States will follow our example."
Referring to the Democratic party,

Murdock said: nittee met and adopted a resolution esublishing a new basis of representation hour, but in timely discussions of the hour but in timely discussi rope, Munsey's Magazine for October game and the way it is played by the is the periodical that aptly fills the older men, and these young men are built. bill. bound to cause a plotted within "The New Italy," a political treatise bay the Democratic party flat within

tail Merchants' Association.

The association has ordered 10,000 ballooms which will be distributed Thursday among the stores to take part in the celebration. In these balloons will be placed checks entitling the finder to goods of the stipulated value at the store by which the balloon was released. These checks will range in value from 50 cents to \$10. The association is urging every busi-The association is training every dustriess place in the city to join in the official opening, which will be between 9 and 9.05 o'clock on the morning of September 27, by the ringing of bells and the tooting of whistles.

## Big U. S. Flags on Ships Suggested by Germans

Germany today advised American ship owners to paint bigger American flags on ships that traverse the war by Ambassador Bernstorf to the State Department which today issued this

statement: "The department is in receipt of a communication from the German amadvised by his government that mer-chant vessels which desire to show their neutral allegiance by painting their national colors on the side, often make the mistake of having these distinctive signs so small that they can-not be made out from a distance. "The German government suggests therefore that the foregoing be brought to the attention of American shipowners in their own interest."

### Widow of Congressman Leaves Estate to Nephew

Sidney E. Kent is the chief beneficiary named in the will of his aunt, Mrs. Louise C. Payson, widow of Judge Lewis Edwin Payson, Congressman from Illia nois from 1881 to 1891. He is bequeathed 30,000 in cash, the property at 1229 Massa. chusetts avenue northwest and 100 shares of railroad stock.

Dorinda M. Guise, who is called "My faithful housekeeper" in the will, is left \$10,000, and the wish is expressed that she have a home with Mr. Kent, "though this is not obligatory."

The Baptist Home of the District is left \$200, and Mary R. Pearre, a nicce, and Fred Kent, a nephew, are each given 100 shares of Pennsylvania railroad / stock. The executors are Sidney E. Kent, Fred Kent, and Mabel K. Linkins.

## Lemon Crop Doubled.

The lemon crop of the United States will soon be doubled, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is stated that 20,000 acres in young trees will soon come into bearing